ABSTRACT:

An integrated circuit (300) has a regular grid formed by substantially identical building blocks (100a-i). To avoid possible routing conflicts around the edges of the integrated circuit (300), which can be introduced by the use of a single type of an asymmetric building block, the integrated circuit (300) is extended with routing cells (200) that provide routing at the edges of the grid that are uncovered by the routing networks of the building blocks (100a-i). The routing cells (200) and the switch cell (250) are combined with a first routing structure (330) and a second routing structure (340) to form a routing network (280) surrounding the grid of the integrated circuit (300). Consequently, an integrated circuit (300) is presented that comprises only a single type of building block (100a-i) but still has a fully symmetric routing architecture.

Fig. 3